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Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—
Your land and my land—secure within its folds!
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed, red and blue and white.
The one Flag—the great Flag—the Flag for me and you—
Glories all its life beside—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today
In your land and my land and half a world away!
Rivers and blood-red stripes forever gleam;
Snow-white and sea-white—the good forehead
dreams!

Sky-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—
The gloried guidon of the day; a shelter through the night

YOUR Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe
The drums beat as hearts beat and fife shrilly pipe—
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky;
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Did Glory hear our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

WOMEN IN WAR FACTORIES

United States Authorities Supervise Labor to Prevent Physical Danger.

T. N. T., or tri nitro toluol, the chemical most dreaded by workers in munitions factories, is not to have a chance to make "camarades" out of American girls who undertake to work with it. Neither are there to be any more "ether jags" among girls who work in the manufacture of gun cotton, if the United States government can possibly prevent it.

Dangerous diseases caused by tetryl are also to be eliminated so far as possible. And if it is not humanly possible to conquer the munitions chemicals, "let the American women face them as bravely as their brothers are facing them in the form of shells on the other side," said Dr. Alice Hamilton, special investigator of dangerous occupations for the federal government, who addressed the conference on women and children in industry of the Illinois Woman's committee, council of national defense, which met at Hull House recently.

"There are at present only about 800 women working in the manufacture of gun cotton and about 100 who are working with T. N. T.," said Doctor Hamilton.

"In 1916 there were only 30,000 persons engaged in the manufacture of high explosive munitions in the United States. Now there are 30,000 working with T. N. T. alone.

"It is expected that the number of women working with it will be increased very soon to 4,000."

Stockyards Strike Ends.

The strike of employees of the Union Stockyards and Transit company in Chicago ended 24 hours after it began. The number of strikers had reached 1,500 during the day, with the possibility that the number would increase and the food supply of the nation be seriously menaced.

Robert Osborne and Ernest Whitall mediators of the state industrial commission, met representatives of both parties, who agreed to a conference to be held with President A. G. Leonard of the stockyards company. This conference was attended by the mediators, by President Leonard, Attorneys Silas H. Strawn and John Black for the company, and J. W. Johnstone, chairman of the newly formed Live Stock Handler's union, which conducted the strike; William Z. Foster, secretary of the Stockyards Labor council, and four other representatives of the men. Every minor point of difference was disposed of by mutual agreement.

The main bone of contention, a demand by the men, both those employed on a monthly and hourly pay basis, for \$15 additional per month, was referred by agreement to Judge Samuel Alschuler.

The present rate of pay is 37½ cents per hour for an eight hour day. Prior to the men walking out the company had offered \$5 per month increase, which was refused.



1—General Haan of the American army reviewing French and American troops in Alsace. 2—One of the large German guns captured by the Canadians. 3—King George of Great Britain decorating an American soldier on French soil for distinguished conduct on the firing line.



NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Reorganized Serbian Army Starts an Important Offensive on the Saloniki Front.

BULGARIANS ARE IN FLIGHT

Franco-British Forces Closing Down on St. Quentin Despite Strong Resistance—Americans Shelling Metz—Austria's Peace Suggestion Promptly Rejected.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

With a regenerated and reorganized army, Serbia took the lead last week in smashing the Hun and his allies. Aided by French and Greek contingents, the hard-fighting Serbians struck at the Saloniki front held by the Bulgarians and certain German units. They struck hard, too, and within three days had advanced 12 miles on a 20-mile front, taking 50 towns, including the strongest of the enemy positions.

At first the resistance was stubborn, but by Thursday the Bulgarians were reported in full retreat and the Serbians pursuing them day and night. The enemy threw in fresh divisions, but in vain, for they too were completely defeated. So swift were the flight and the pursuit that the Serbians had not had time to count the great number of prisoners taken or to estimate the quantities of material that fell into their hands.

This Serbian advance by the end of the week was seriously menacing the city of Prilip, one of the chief bases of the central powers in Macedonia. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that it may later be connected up with the operations of the allies in Albania, of which little has been heard lately. A good many authorities long have held the opinion that the war can be brought to a successful end sooner by a great offensive in the Balkan region, cutting off Turkey and Bulgaria from their allies and threatening Austria from the south.

With the Franco-British pincers slowly but surely closing down on St. Quentin, the French and Americans in possession of the western end of the Chemin-des-Dames and steadily pushing toward Laon and the Yankees firmly established on their new lines in Lorraine, shelling Metz and threatening the great iron and coal fields of the Briey basin, the German high command last week was still clinging to the Hindenburg line through most of its length. The Huns had massed vast numbers of long-range guns and were resisting desperately, but their increasing dearth of man power was becoming more evident daily, and the prisoners taken, though well fed and clothed, were despondent and tired.

After several days of preparatory operations Field Marshal Haig on Wednesday attacked on a 16-mile front northwest of St. Quentin, from Gouzenourt south of Holnon Wood. Before nightfall the British had smashed ahead to a depth of three miles, taking Peziere, La Vergulere, Epehy, Ronssoy, Villere and other towns and bagging more than 6,000 prisoners. The primary object of the drive, which was made in a hard rainstorm, was to gain possession of the old British trench system of last March, running along an important ridge. Many of the best fighting units in the German army were opposed to Haig's men, but the latter attained their object in the main and at some points went further than had been expected. The artillery work of the Germans, especially with high velocity guns massed behind the St. Quentin canal, was more severe than for a long time before.

Simultaneously with Haig's attack, the French hit the Boches on a ten-mile front south of St. Quentin, advancing more than a mile and taking four villages and hundreds of prisoners. Military critics express no doubt of the ultimate fall of St. Quentin, but the enemy is sure to put up a long,

hard fight before he evacuates that keystone position.

Stubbornly hanging on to the west end of the Chemin-des-Dames and improving their positions there, the French repulsed many fierce attacks last week and advanced toward Laon along the southern edge of the St. Gobain forest. The entire plateau southwest of Laon is under the fire of their artillery, and though they were moving forward with due caution, they showed no intentions of stopping.

On the new American front in French Lorraine the infantry activity during the week was confined mostly to operations for the solidifying of positions, though the Yankees did push forward along the Meuse for a considerable gain. This brought Metz under the fire of their artillery and the bombardment of that great fortress city began at once and vigorously. It seems that the allies are now in a position to keep up the shelling of Metz during the fall and winter, if necessary, and thus its reduction, virtually impossible by direct attack, may be accomplished. The Germans now admit the importance of the American drive on the St. Mihiel salient, but the deception of their people through the official reports continues, as exemplified by the statement, one day last week, that American attacks on Hunland had been repulsed.

Belgium, of course, said "No" to all this claptrap.

Also had been beaten at Thiaumont. At that time Thiaumont had been safely held by the Americans for three days and Thiaumont was already five miles behind Pershing's lines. Freshness, an important city, also was taken by the Yankees last week, and the line built by them now runs parallel with the Hindenburg line at an average distance of a mile and a half. Every day the German artillery has been deluging the old salient with explosive and gas shells, and the American gunners have replied most effectively, battering the towns held by the Huns and several times breaking up attempted infantry attacks, with severe loss to the enemy. The airmen on both sides were extraordinarily active and the Americans carried out a number of highly successful bombing expeditions over enemy territory. In one of these, however, a superior force was encountered and five of our planes were lost. Incidentally, the British reported that in the St. Quentin sector the Germans were using a new type of plane that carries eight men and bombs 13 feet long and weighing 2,000 pounds.

All along the west front the air fighting was most intense. In one day the British brought down 66 enemy planes and lost 16, which indicates the fierceness of the struggle for the mastery of the air. The independent British air squadrons kept up their fine work in the bombing of German cities, notably Mannheim, Metz-Sablons, Treves and Frankfurt. This brings howls from the Huns which are music to the allied ear.

The bolshevik forces in Russia, for which some victories were claimed early in the week, later were reported to be retreating on both the northern and southern fronts. The Czechoslovaks along the Volga continued their advance, and the fact that they captured Perm, capital of the government of that name, indicated they were in a fair way to effect the junction of the forces which are fighting in western Siberia, with those which have been engaged in southeastern Russia. As was predicted, the Japanese censors do not permit much news to come from the allied expedition in Siberia, but what does come is satisfactory.

In Russia the reign of terror instituted by the bolsheviks to suppress the counter revolution continues and unknown numbers of the opponents of Lenin and Trotsky have been massacred. The American government last week issued a series of articles exposing those two precious rascals as the paid agents of Germany, giving the text of many secret documents obtained by an agent of the committee on public information. All this made intensely interesting reading, but no one in America except a few highbrow "intellectuals" is surprised by the facts revealed, and there doesn't seem any way to get those facts before the Russian people whom Lenin and Trotsky and their crew have tricked and betrayed.

All the allied ministers who formerly were at Jassy, Roumania, including Charles Vopicka of America, have been arrested in Petrograd, according to a report reaching The Hague.

Austria's suggestion of a "nonbinding" conference of all the belligerents to make clear their war aims and peace demands met with the promptest kind of rejection by the allies, President Wilson taking the lead in refusing to consider the idea. In two sentences he replied that America's terms had been repeatedly and clearly stated and therefore no proposal for such a conference would be entertained by it. In this Mr. Wilson was heartily supported by the entire nation, and his position was also thoroughly approved by the allies of the United States. Austria's suggestion, made with the consent of Berlin, admittedly was merely a "peace flyer," and there was little expectation in Hunland that it would receive favorable consideration.

No better reception was accorded the German offer of peace to Belgium. With unblinking effrontery Berlin asked the nation the Huns have ravished to drop out of the conflict, not even suggesting that they would make reparation for the horrible crimes they have committed there, and making the insidious proposal that the "Flemish question" should be considered and the Flemish minority that aided the German invaders should not be penalized.

Belgium, of course, said "No" to all this claptrap.

The political situation in Hungary is becoming extremely critical and the opposition to the government is growing bolder. Its leader, Count Karolyi, is quoted in dispatches as declaring that the central powers should accept President Wilson's 14 peace points as a basis for negotiations and that the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest should be abrogated. The pope seems to have scented chances of peace once again, for it was stated at the Vatican that if a diplomatic representation should be received by him from one of the parties, he would ask the other party if it desired to receive such a representation.

Substantial support for President Wilson's peace plans was received from the labor conference of the allied nations in London when the international relations committee recommended that the conference subscribe to the 14 points formulated by Wilson, "thus adopting a policy of clearness and moderation as opposed to a policy dictated exclusively by changes on the war map."

According to figures received up to date, the total registration of the country under the new draft law was at least 12,800,000, or 100,000 above the estimated total. Of these the government proposes to call to the colors 2,700,000, to be added to the 3,200,000 men already under arms. It is planned to have 80 divisions in France before next summer, and to finance so great an undertaking the war department has asked congress to provide it immediately with an additional \$7,000,000,000 in cash. Granting this, the administration and congress has the choice of increasing the amount of taxes provided by the revenue bill from \$8,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000, or raising all the additional \$7,000,000,000 from the sale of bonds and abandoning the plan of raising one-third of the cost of the war by taxation.

The various features of the revenue bill were swiftly approved by the house of representatives, one after another. Representative Moore of Pennsylvania proposed a tax of \$3 a bale on cotton, but the Southern members rose in a body to the defense of the main crop of their part of the country.

That there is no abatement in the stream of American soldiers being sent over to France is shown by the statement that 313,000 embarked for Europe last month. Of these, 180,000 were carried on British ships. One big success by the U-boats—from the viewpoint of the chivalrous Hun—was reported last week. The British steamer Galway Castle, carrying disabled soldiers returning to South Africa and many women and children, was torpedoed. One hundred and eighty-nine persons were lost, of whom 120 were civilian passengers.

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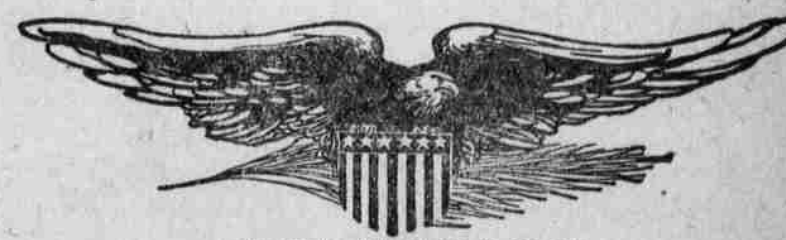
by Wilbur D. Nesbit
Author of
"Your Flag and My Flag"

The banner breaks in glory on the breeze,
The trumpets sing from all their brazen throats
A chorused chant of thrilling harmonies,
The drumbeats throb amid the ringing notes—
An echo, but a growing echo; yes,
An echo that is flung from hill to plain,
An echo that shall never grow the less,
Born from the chord that was not struck in vain.

The diapason of the booming guns
Blends with the shriller sounding of the cheers—
Ah, this had been foreheard by those great ones
Who planned the structure in the former years,
Who dreamed and dared, and gave of wealth and life
That this great nation-song should never cease,
Who blent the surging song of somber strife
With all the after croons of honored peace!

And so today the southland and the north
Clasp hands with their blood-brothered east and west
And in the mighty song their lips send forth
The fullness of our faith is all expressed.
And deeper than the very deepest chord
Are the foundations laid in days ago
When men for hearth and home and manhood warred—
The truths our nation has been builded on.

And higher than the farthest reach of song
That quivers in the bosom of the sky
There flames the flag of faith above the throng—
The flag whose plan and purpose cannot die.
The flag of promise floats from sea to sea,
The bugles shout in answer to the drum
And send a sense of strength to you and me
From days that were, and are, and are to come!



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To Combat the White Plague.
The mortality from tuberculosis during the last ten years in British Columbia has increased 100 per cent and the government intends taking active steps of a remedial nature to combat the white plague inroads on public health.

Labor London Conference.
It is understood that in addition to the American delegates to the labor conference at London the representatives of France, Belgium, Italy, Siberia, Greece, Portugal and Russia, who were invited to the conference last June, again will be requested to attend.